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MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its forty-fourth meeting at Springfield, Mass., commencing August 28. The first regular meeting of the Council was held at 12 m. on that day, and the subsequent meetings were held at 9 a. m. on the following days. At the first meeting 101 new members were elected, and 120 papers passed upon and assigned to the various sections.

The first general session of the Association was held on Thursday morning, August 29, at 10 o'clock. In the absence of the retiring President, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the chair was occupied by Vice-President Professor W. H. Brewer, who introduced the President-elect, Professor E. W. Morley, of Cleveland, O. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Charles L. Long, Mayor of Springfield, and Hon. William H. Haile, the president of the local committee. After the adjournment of the general session the various sections organized in their respective meeting places. In the afternoon the sections also met separately.

Vice-President Fernow, of Section I (Economic Science and Statistics), delivered the annual address. His subject was "The Providential Functions of Government with Special Reference to Natural Resources." Professor William R. Lazenby was elected Secretary of Section I, and Professor W. H. Brewer, Professor W. O. Atwater, and Dr. William H. Hale were elected Fellows for the Sectional Committee.

At the Thursday evening session the address of the retiring President, Dr. Brinton, on "The Aims of Anthropology," was read by the General Secretary, Mr. James L. Howe.

At the meeting of Section I on Friday morning, August 30, Mr. Henry Farquhar, of Washington, read a paper on "An International Coinage." This was followed by a paper by Mr. J. W. Sylvester upon "A System of Co-Metallism." Saturday was devoted to excursions to colleges in the neighborhood of Springfield.

At the Council meeting on Monday morning, September 2, the proposed change in the title of Section I from that of "Economic Science and Statistics," to that of "Social and Economic Science," was discussed. No action was taken until the matter should be considered by Section I.

At the meeting of Section I, held after the general session on Monday, three papers were presented: the first by Dr. William R.

Lazenby, on "Manual Training in Horticulture for Our Country Schools;" the second by Mr. J. L. Cowles, upon "Equality of Opportunity, How Can We Secure It?" which was an argument in favor of bringing the system of railway fares under the principles in use in the post-office, and of adopting the lowest rate possible. Mrs. Mary J. Eastman followed with a paper on "A Cottage Settlement." No meeting of Section I was held on Monday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday morning, September 3, the President and Permanent Secretary were authorized to execute a contract with the University of Cincinnati for keeping in its library the books and periodicals belonging to the Association.

At Tuesday morning's session of Section I, Mr. Edward Atkinson's paper on "Taxation in the United States" was read in abstract by the Secretary. Mr. E. L. Corthell followed with his paper on "The Growth of Great Cities." The remaining two papers on the program on "The Law of Chance as Illustrated in Railway Accidents," by Professor T. C. Mendenhall, and "Suicide" by Mr. W. L. O'Neill, were not handed in to the section, as both gentlemen were absent. At the close of this meeting Section I adjourned for the year.

The Council on Wednesday morning, September 4, decided to hold the meeting of 1896 in Buffalo, commencing on Monday morning, August 24, at 10 o'clock. The annual election of officers was then held. Professor Edward D. Cope, of Philadelphia, was elected President of the Association. Professor F. W. Putnam, of Concord, Mass., was re-elected Permanent Secretary. Mr. Charles R. Barnes, of Madison, Wis., was elected General Secretary. Mr. R. S. Woodward, of New York City, was re-elected Treasurer. Professor William R. Lazenby, of Columbus, O., was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Richard T. Colburn, of Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary of Section I.

The last general session of the Association was held on Wednesday evening. The question of changing the name of Section I was again discussed, and the title "Sociology" was suggested. It was finally decided to adopt the name of "Social and Economic Science." The Permanent Secretary then read some statistics which showed that 367 members had been present, 185 new members were elected at this meeting, and 58 members were chosen to be Fellows. Forty-eight members and Fellows died during the past year.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT SARATOGA.

The American Social Science Association met this year at Saratoga, on September 2, and remained in session four days. The address of the President, F. J. Kingsbury, LL.D., of Waterbury,

Conn., dealt with "The Tendency of Men to Dwell in Cities." The report of the Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, after mentioning the death of Mr. John W. Carter, a director of the Association, and Professor Charles Seceretan, a corresponding member, spoke of modern socialism and its impracticable aims.

The Department of Education occupied the whole day, September 3, with papers on "Naval Education," by Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.; "The Hartford School of Sociology," by Rev. Dr. C. H. Hartranft, of Hartford; "Oxford University," by Professor Henry Ferguson, of Trinity College, Hartford; and "Education in the South," by President J. D. Dreher, of Roanoke College, Virginia.

In the Health Department on September 4, the Chairman, Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, gave an account of "The Craig Colony for Epileptics" at Sonyea, N. Y., of which he is at the head as chairman of the board of managers; Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York, made an argument for the "Legal Control of Syphilis;" Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, of New York, read a valuable paper on "The Relation of Education to the Cerebral Development of the Child;" Dr. J. W. Brannan, of New York, Secretary of the Department, gave a brief account of the "Use of Anti-Toxine in the Prevention and Treatment of Diphtheria," and Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, of Columbia College, gave, with stereopticon illustrations, the story of "The Bacteria," and the mode of studying their relations to health and disease.

On September 5, the Jurisprudence Department presented interesting papers on "The Swiss Referendum," by E. V. Reynolds, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., on "The Prison Labor Question in New York," by Eugene Smith, Esq., and W. P. Prentice, Esq., of New York, and on the political history and "The Jurisprudence of Mexico," by Walter S. Logan, Esq., of New York. The last was followed by a full statement, by Señor Romero, Minister of Mexico, at Washington, of the points of difference between the Mexican and the American methods of legal procedure, particularly as relates to criminals.

In the two Departments of Education and Jurisprudence, interesting remarks were made by the chairmen of the departments, President G. W. Smith, of Trinity College, in the former, and Professor Francis Wayland in the latter. Professor Wayland dwelt specially on the presence in the United States of at least 300,000 habitual criminals, against whom no sufficient precautions are taken by our courts, though their way of life is well known.

The two Departments of Social Economy and Finance met on the final day of the congress, September 7. In the first-named, two papers

were read by Mr. Edward T. Potter, of Newport, R. I., on "Summer Open-Air Teaching in Cities," and "The Problem of Concentrated Residence," practical illustrations of how the evils of tenement house life may be remedied, and how music may be heard and learned by large audiences in the open air, by means of the stereopticon. A report was also read by Mr. Joseph Lee, of Brookline, Mass., on "Trade Schools," introductory to a discussion of the subject at the next year's meeting.

The Finance Department held a long debate on the free coinage of silver, at which arguments were offered in succession by A. J. Warner, Esq., of Ohio; Hon. Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee; Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.; Roswell G. Horr, Esq., of New Jersey; Professor A. B. Woodford, of New York; Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware; and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, the treasurer of the Association. This debate was opened by a statement from Professor J. W. Jenks, chairman of the Finance Department, on the present aspect of "The Silver Question in America and Europe."

The following officers were chosen for the year 1895-96:

President, F. J. Kingsbury, LL. D., Waterbury, Conn.; First Vice-President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia; General Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.; Treasurer, Anson Phelps Stokes, New York. Directors: John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; T. M. North, New York; Edward T. Potter, Newport, R. I.; Eugene Smith, New York; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Seymour Dexter, Elmira, N. Y.; E. H. Avery, Auburn, N. Y.; John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa.; S. M. Hotchkiss, Hartford, Conn.; Homer Folks, New York. Department Officers: I. Education, Joseph Anderson, D. D., Waterbury, Conn., Chairman. II. Health, J. W. Brannan, M. D., 11 West Twelfth Street, New York, Chairman. III. Finance, Professor J. W. Jenks, Cornell University, Chairman. IV. Social Economy, F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass., Chairman. V. Jurisprudence, Professor Francis Wayland, New Haven, Chairman.

Various propositions having been made looking toward the union of other associations with the Social Science Association, a committee was appointed to consider and report on these matters, and on the future policy of the American Social Science Association. This committee consists of Dr. F. J. Kingsbury, Dr. A. D. White, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Professor F. Wayland, of New Haven; Mr. A. P. Stokes, of New York, and F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Saratoga Springs in the first week of September, 1896.

F. B. SANBORN.

Concord, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE.

The International Statistical Institute met at Berne from August 26 to 31st of the current year. In contrast to the last session at Chicago, the members were more numerous than the guests. It must be reckoned a success of the Berne session that nearly seventy-five of the members took part in the meetings. The sessions were followed with great interest by the economists and statisticians of Switzerland, a considerable number of whom were present as guests. Berne is moreover in some respects a most suitable place for such gatherings. The town offers but few distractions and thus favors the social intercourse which counts for so much.

The proceedings of the congress were in general sessions and in meetings of four sections treating respectively population, trade, agriculture, and social statistics.

The program of the general assembly follows:

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

Opening address of the President, Sir RAWSON W. RAWSON. CHEYSSON (Paris). *Survey of the Losses Inflicted on the Middle Classes by the Fall of Interest on Bonds, etc.*

SCHMOLLER (Berlin). *Incomes in the Past and the Present.*

* KŁĘCZNISKI (Cracow). *Statistics of Poland in Former Days.*

† CRUPENSKI (Bucharest). *Demography of Roumania.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.—Morning Session.

BODIO (Rome). *International Mortality Statistics.*

VACHER (Paris). *The Longevity of Families.*

LEXIS (Göttingen). *Causes of Statistical Regularities.*

TROINITSKY (St. Petersburg). *The Trans-Siberian Railroad.*

Afternoon Session.

RAUCHBERG (Vienna). *The Electrical Machine Applied to the Census Analysis.*

BATEMAN (London). *The Labor Office.*

MORON (Paris). *Irregularity of Employment.*

* GRUNER (Paris). *Labor Accidents.*

RASP (Münich). *International Savings Banks Statistics Grouped by Occupations.*

Evening Session.

Public lecture on Statistical Laws, by v. MAYR (Strassburg).

* Absent.

† Read by title.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.—Morning Session.

DE FOVILLE (Paris). *Statistics of the Precious Metals.*

JUGLAR (Paris). *Commercial Crises.*

DENIS (Brussels). *International Organization of Labor Statistics.*

* BILLINGS (Washington). *International Military Medical Statistics.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.—Morning Session.

TROINITSKY (St. Petersburg). *Russian Statistical Bibliography.*

TROINITSKY (St. Petersburg). *The First Census of Russia.*

† BORKOWSKY (St. Petersburg). *The Utilization of the Means of Communication in Russia.*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.—Morning Session.

CRAIGIE (London). *International Statistics of Agricultural Products.*

INAMA-STERNEGG (Vienna). *Morphology of Agricultural Labor.*

‡ KÖRÖSI (Budapest). *A Method of Determining the Influence of Climatological Elements in the Appearance of Disease.*

KÖRÖSI (Budapest). *The Measure of the Density of Dwellings.*

LEVASSEUR (Paris). *Statistics of Forests.*

Afternoon Session.

* ENGEL (Berlin). *Comparative Statement of Workingmen's Budgets in Belgium.*

KIAER (Christiania). *On the Method of Representative Enumerations, Serving as a Type of the Entire Population of a State.*

† RASERI. *Comparative Statistics of Abandoned Children.*

† OLANESCO (Bucharest). *The Anthropometrical Department.*

Evening Session.

Public Lecture on the *History of Demography*, by LEVASSEUR (Paris).

The papers did not comprise the entire proceedings of the assembly, as much time was devoted to reports of the various committees. Several motions having been presented to the Institute, they were discussed in the various sections and reported to the general assembly.

In consequence of the large number of papers the discussions of the papers and reports presented was of the most meagre kind. There

* Absent, read in abstract.

† Read by title.

‡ Absent.

was very little worthy of special notice in this feature of the proceedings. The only exception to this statement was the short address of Mr. Herman Hollerith, of Washington, the inventor of the electrical census machine. After the paper of Dr. Rauchberg, who praised the excellencies of the machine, Mr. Hollerith gave a brief statement of the points in the machine which seemed capable of improvement. The invention has solved many knotty problems in statistical processes, and Mr. Hollerith's remarks were attentively followed and generously applauded.

Certain of the resolutions adopted by the assembly were of general interest. Upon the motion of Neymarck (Paris) a committee was appointed to examine the variations in the value of personal property and on the motion of Yvernés (Paris) a committee on the statistics of divorce. In his opening address the President had alluded to the difficulties in the action of international committees, and in the sections many members complained of the inefficiency of such an organization. Toward the latter part of the session the general assembly was reluctant to name new committees. Those who requested the formation of committees were therefore charged by the Institute with the presentation of reports at subsequent meetings on their own responsibility, after as much or as little consultation as they might desire with those members of the Institute who might be especially competent to aid in the work. It was hoped in this manner to secure more continuity in the labors of the Institute, than had been accomplished through the organization of committees.

The Section on Social Statistics took important action on the subject of wage statistics and the use of alcoholic liquors. Inama-Sternegg called attention to the inadequacy of the previous Vienna resolutions to secure good statistics of wages. He contended that the statistics of wages should be comprehensive, that is include all laborers for a given industry or a given district. He reported that such wage statistics were in contemplation in Austria and would soon be undertaken. While the section could not approve of his propositions in their entire rigor it was generally recognized that European wage statistics were for the greater part constructed on too narrow a basis, and with the formulation that such statistics should be as comprehensive as possible the section approved the propositions of the distinguished Chief of the Austrian Statistics.

Director Milliet, of the Swiss Alcohol Administration, proposed an international investigation into the statistics of the production and consumption of alcoholic liquors. He presented an elaborate formula, the purpose of which was to probe into these much quoted and very dubious figures, in order to form an appreciation of their statistical

value. After careful discussion and verbal amendment in the section it was favorably reported to the general assembly and there adopted.

It is impossible here to pick out more than a few salient points in a program which was remarkably rich. No sketch of the meeting could pretend to completeness, which did not report on the interesting work done in the sections on population, commerce and agriculture, which in their respective fields demonstrated anew, that the progress of international statistics though slow, could be accomplished by patient effort. Limited space permits only a reference.

In the first session of the Institute the following persons were elected to membership: Geering (Berne), Guyot (Paris), Mahielon (Brussels), Struve (St. Petersburg), Crupenski (Bucharest), Moron (Paris), Timiriazzer (St. Petersburg), de Verschuer (Hague), and Julin (Brussels).

At the closing session the officers of the previous year were re-elected.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION CONFERENCE.

The conference of the friends and advocates of proportional representation was held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on August 27 and 28. At the opening meeting at 10 a. m., on August 27, the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, President of the Proportional Representation League, delivered the opening address. This was followed by the reading of a paper submitted by the Hon. Leonard Courtney, M. P., of London, in which he set forth the principles which were below the recent political overturn in England. The following committee was then appointed to take into consideration the various plans of proportional representation: Hon. William D. Foulke, Hon. Simon Sterne, Mr. William H. Gove, Mr. M. N. Forney, and Professor John R. Commons. Another committee consisting of Mr. W. E. Gates, Mr. Stoughton Cooley, and Mr. M. N. Forney was appointed to consider the ways and means of bringing proportional representation before the public.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State in Washington, written in reply to one from the secretary of the conference, requesting that the United States' consuls in Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, and England should report on the methods of securing proportional representation adopted in those countries. The letter stated that the consuls had been instructed to make such reports, and the results of the investigations would be communicated to the Proportional Representation League.

Letters were then read relating to the progress proportional representation has made and the methods which have been adopted and

are proposed in Europe. These letters were from Sir John Lubbock, M. P., London; Herr R. Siegfried, Koenigsberg, Prussia; M. Charles Burkley, Zurich; M. Ernest Naville, Geneva; M. Jules Carlier, Brussels; M. Jules Gfeller, Berne, and M. T. Curie, Versailles. Letters concerning the progress of proportional representation in this country were received from Mrs. Sophie E. Carlton, of Berkeley, Cal.; Mr. John H. Cain, of Cincinnati; Mr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, of Lonsdale, R. I.; Mr. George P. Carroll, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Dr. M. R. Levenson, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to form a central circulating library of proportional representation literature, the books to be sent through the mails to members. Mr. W. H. Gove, Dr. M. R. Levenson, and Professor J. W. Jenks were appointed.

At the afternoon session Hon. Simon Sterne, of New York, delivered an address, in which the evils of the existing electoral system were set forth. He stated that the advocates of proportional representation must go before the public with a concrete embodiment of a method for securing proportional representation. He then explained at considerable length the D'Hondt system proposed to the Belgian Parliament. Mr. Gove then read a paper on "Some Principles Underlying Proportional Representation."

At the morning session on August 28, Mr. William E. Gates, of Cleveland, O., read a paper on "The Adaptation of the Free List System to American Conditions." Mr. Foulke then presented resolutions intended to give a succinct statement of the reasons why the reform is demanded. Mr. Sterne argued against a single vote for candidates which was proposed, and in favor of a plural vote. Dr. Levenson argued in favor of the Hare plan and if that was not acceptable he advocated the Gove plan. Mr. Gove was in favor of the single vote. Professor Commons argued for the adoption of the Swiss system with the plural vote. The resolutions and addresses were finally adopted in the following form:

"The American Proportional Representation League calls public attention to the numerous defects of our present system of representation which divides the community into districts each electing one member to our various deliberative bodies, municipal, legislative and Congressional.

"1. By this system every member of a minority party in each district remains politically unrepresented. There is a vast and unnecessary waste of votes cast for defeated candidates.

"2. It depends wholly upon the construction of the districts and often upon mere chance, whether the wishes of the majority of the people are reflected by the representative body. Often, by means of the gerrymander, the popular will is purposely thwarted by those in temporary possession of legislative power, for the purpose of securing large and unfair majorities and of retaining permanent control of the representative body.

"3. Men who think alike and desire to vote together are prevented from co-operating by arbitrary district lines, and by the same means voters are thrown together who are not limited by common sentiments and interests and who cannot properly select any common representative.

"4. By creating closely contested districts where the change of a few votes will alter the result, the present system furnishes special facilities for carrying elections by the bribery of a small percentage of electors.

"5. The election of representatives from small districts leads to the selection of small men, 'available candidates' of weak convictions, poor talents, whereby the character of the representative body is greatly impaired.

"6. In place of the district system the Conference of the League held at Saratoga, August 27, 1895, invites consideration of the system now in operation in several of the Swiss cantons, where the people are divided into large constituencies, each one of these electing a number of representatives by means of proportional representation. The entire vote in each constituency is divided by the number of members to be elected from each. This gives the quota of representation or the number of voters who are entitled to one representative. Each party then receives as many representatives as it has quotas in the vote polled. The candidates in the list of each party who receive the highest number of votes are the ones returned. Any candidate receiving an independent nomination is treated as a separate party. This Conference recommends the Swiss system as applicable to our institutions and to our present Australian system of voting. It has been found practically successful after the trial of four years in Switzerland, where it has given a just system of representation and has elevated the character of legislative assemblies.

"7. The Swiss system secures greater liberty to the voter by allowing him to choose his candidate from all parts of a large constituency. instead of from a small one electing a single member. It requires just representation, it makes the gerrymander impossible, it lessens corruption, it greatly diminishes the number of wasted votes and the disaffection of a hopeless minority, and it secures men of greater independence and higher character for the representative body.

"We especially recommend this system for early adoption in our various municipal elections."

A committee, consisting of Professor Commons, Mr. Cooley, and Professor Jenks, was appointed to examine into the Swiss methods, and the proper plan of adapting them to the Australian ballot system and to our institutions, and the committee was authorized to publish the same for purposes of information only.

The same officers of the American Proportional Representation League were re-elected, as follows: President, Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, Hon. T. L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., and Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Stoughton Cooley, of Chicago.

In addition to the papers read at the meetings, the following papers were submitted to the conference: "A Suggested Modification of the Hare System," by Mr. Henry W. Williams, of Baltimore; "The Double Vote," by Dr. Jean Du Buy, of New Haven, Conn.; "Organization Representation," by Mr. C. Henderson Smith, of

Galena, Ill; "Emancipation of the Voter," by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston; "The Ticino Plan of Proportional Representation," by Mr. Edmond Kelly, of New York City; "Some Considerations for the Proportional Representation Conference," by Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, O.; "Proportional Representation in Presidential Elections," by Hon. William H. Springer, of Muskegon, Ind. Ter.; "Proportional Representation," by Mr. H. Claes, of Malines, Belgium; "Swiss System of Representation," by Mr. Stoughton Cooley, of Chicago. Papers were also submitted by Mr. Alfred Cridge, of San Francisco, and by Mr. John M. Berry, of Millbury, Mass.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association was held at Cleveland, O., on September 24, 25 and 26. The main object of the convention was the formulation of a series of scientific papers that should present the question of deep waterways in such a manner as to form a text-book for the popular presentation of the subject for all future time. The following was the program of the meeting:

1. "International Comity and Co-operation"—Annual address of President O. A. HOWLAND, M. P. P., Toronto.
2. "Historical and Critical Statement of the Deep Water Movement"—Report of the Executive Secretary, Hon. FRANK A. FLOWER, Superior, Wis.
3. "Economics of Deep Water Transportation"—Hon. F. W. WHEELER, ship builder, West Bay City, Mich.
4. "Ultimate Effect of Deep Water from the Great Lakes to the Sea" on—
 - a. The Development of Our Mineral Resources, CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin.
 - b. Domestic Iron Mining, Hon. MARTIN PATTISON, owner of Vermillion range Bessemer mines, Superior, Wis.
 - c. Iron and Steel Manufacturing, ARTHUR J. MOXHAM, president of the Johnson Co., Lorain and Cleveland, O., and Johnstown, Pa.
 - d. Domestic Lumber and Timber Trade, RICHARD R. DOBELL, of Dobell, Beckett & Co., Quebec, and Richard R. Dobell & Co., London, timber exporters, Quebec; also, A. L. CROCKER, President Minneapolis Board of Trade and Chairman Executive Board International Deep Waterways Association.

- e. The Grain and Flour Business, LOU R. HURD, secretary and manager of the Daisy Roller Mill Co., Superior, Wis.
- f. Agricultural Interests, Hon. HENRY C. HANSBROUGH, United States Senator from North Dakota, Devil's Lake.
- g. Domestic Ship Building, GEORGE TUNELL, Fellow in economics, University of Chicago, Albert Lea, Minn.
- h. Railway Traffic and Earnings, EMORY R. JOHNSON, Ph. D., Instructor in Transportation and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, and Instructor in Economics, Haverford College; also, LEWIS M. HAUPT, A. M., C. E., canal and railway builder, Philadelphia.
- i. Lakeboard and Seaboard Cities, E. V. SMALLEY, President St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and proprietor *Northwest Magazine*, St. Paul.
- 5. "Necessities and Advantages of a Ship Canal from the Great Lakes to the Sea"—DENISON B. SMITH, Secretary Toledo Produce Exchange, Toledo.
- 6. "Volume and Value of Commerce Tributary to an Enlarged Interior Waterway"—JAMES FISHER, Q. C., M. P. P., Winnipeg.
- 7. "New York and Deep Water to the Great Lakes"—Dr. ALBERT SHAW, editor *Review of Reviews*; also, THOMAS C. CLARKE, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., M. A. S. M. E., M. A. I. M. E., M. I. of C. E. of Great Britain, New York.
- 8. "Western Needs of Cheaper Bulk Transportation"—E. ROSEWATER, editor *Omaha Bee*, Omaha.
- 9. "High Sea Rules and Regulations on the Great Lakes"—Lieut. GEORGE P. BLOW, U. S. N., Chicago.
- 10. "Regulation of the Outflow and Levels of the Great Lakes"—GEORGE Y. WISNER, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., Detroit; also, THOS. T. JOHNSON, assistant chief engineer of the Chicago Canal; also, G. W. BLAISDELL, Waverly, O.
- 11. "Relation of Drift Deposits to Canal Routes"—Professor G. F. WRIGHT, Oberlin, O.
- 12. "Comparative Study of Modern Ship Canals"—CHARLES FRANCIS, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., Davenport, Ia.
- 13. "Pneumatic and Hydraulic Locks"—CHAUNCEY N. DUTTON, C. E., general manager Maritime Canal of North America, Washington, D. C.
- 14. "Is a Type of Vessel to Navigate Fresh and Salt Water Practicable?"—JOSEPH R. OLDHAM, N. A., M. E., Cleveland.
- 15. "Modern Methods of Canal Excavation"—ISHAM RANDOLPH, C. E., chief engineer, Chicago sanitary and ship canal, Chicago.

16. "Cost, Character and Utility of Existing Great Lakes, St. Lawrence and Champlain Improvements"—THOMAS C. KEEFER, C. E., ex-chief engineer of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.
17. "Necessity for a Ship Channel to New York"—THOS. P. ROBERTS, C. E., Pittsburgh.
18. "Effect of Cheaper Transportation upon Civilization and Christianity"—Archbishop JOHN IRELAND, St. Paul.
19. "Basis for Co-operation by the United States and Canada in Canal Construction and Management"—Hon. FRANK A. FLOWER, Superior, Wis.
20. "Ultimate Development of Water Transportation"—LYMAN E. COOLEY, C. E., trustee, Chicago sanitary and ship canal, Chicago.

Each paper was printed in advance in full to facilitate discussion. Most of the papers were read only in abstract.

The first session was held on Tuesday afternoon, September 24, and was devoted to the address of welcome by Mayor R. E. McKisson, of Cleveland, and the responses on behalf of the Association by President O. A. Howland; on behalf of the United States, by Mr. E. V. Smalley, President of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; and on behalf of Canada, by Hon. James Fisher, of Winnipeg. The secretary then read a number of letters of regret. This was followed by an address by Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, Vt., the pioneer of the deep waterways movement.

At the evening session, President Howland delivered his annual address (No. 1 on the program). As indicated by its title, he dwelt more particularly upon the international aspects of the work of the Deep Waterways Association.

At the session on Wednesday morning, Mr. Ambrose P. McQuirk, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announced that there were present three hundred and thirty delegates from fifteen States and Provinces. Mr. Thomas Munro was the official representative of the Canadian government at the convention, and Lieutenant George P. Blow, U. S. N., the official representative of the United States. Mr. Richard R. Dobell and Mr. A. L. Crocker then presented their papers (No. 4 *d* on the program). They were followed by Mr. D. B. Smith, who read his paper (No. 5). Hon. James Fisher then presented his paper (No. 6), and Mr. George Y. Wisner his paper (No. 10). In the absence of Mr. A. J. Moxham, his paper (No. 4 *c*), was read by Mr. Charles E. Wheeler.

In the afternoon, Secretary Flower read the paper prepared by Dr. Emory R. Johnson (No. 4 *h*). Professor Haupt then presented his

paper upon the same subject. Mr. Thomas T. Johnson and G. W. Blaisdell followed with their papers (No. 10). After this, the probable effect of the Chicago canal on the lake levels was discussed by the convention. Mr. B. A. Eckhart, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. M. Drake, of Buffalo, and Mr. L. E. Cooley, the United States Vice-President of the Association, took part in the discussion.

At the Wednesday evening's session, Mr. William Jennings, of Toronto, read the paper written by Mr. Thomas C. Keefer (No. 16), and Mr. Joseph R. Oldham read his paper (No. 14). Mr. Frank Winter, President of the Chicago Drainage Board, then addressed the convention in defence of the Chicago canal. He was followed by Captain Alexander McDougal, the builder of the "whaleback" steamers, who argued that it would not pay to build or use vessels adapted for both lake and ocean service. Mr. I. Randolph then read his paper (No. 15).

At the session on Thursday morning, the officers of the Deep Waterways Association were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are as follows: International President, Hon. O. A. Howland, M. P. P., Toronto; United States Vice-President, Mr. L. E. Cooley, C. E., Chicago; Canadian Vice-President, Hon. James Fisher, Q. C., M. P. P., Winnipeg; Executive Secretary, Hon. Frank A. Flower, Superior, Wis.; Treasurer, Captain J. S. Dunham, Chicago.

The following members of the Executive Board were re-elected: A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis; Frank A. Flower, Superior, Wis.; Captain J. S. Dunham, Chicago; James Conmee, Port Arthur, Ont.; Hon. H. W. Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; R. R. Dobell, Quebec; Thomas H. Canfield, Burlington, Vt.; D. B. Smith, Toledo; and Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, Mich., and the following new members were added to the board: George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh; E. C. O'Brien, New York; A. P. McQuirk, Davenport, Ia.; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul; A. H. Burke, Duluth; Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; Ryerson Ritchie, Cleveland; Frank Hearne, Wheeling, W. Va.

The first paper of Thursday, the twenty-sixth, was by Mr. George Tunell (No. 4 g). In the debate which followed, Mr. Alexander R. Smith, of New York, argued that the prosperity of foreign shipping was due to subsidies. The question of enlarging the Erie canal so as to make a ship canal of it, was then discussed. Mr. C. N. Dutton, of Washington; Mr. G. Lindenthal, of New York; Professor L. M. Haupt, of Philadelphia; Mr. J. A. C. Wright, of Rochester; Mr. Thomas P. Roberts, of Pittsburgh; Mr. A. R. Smith, of New York; Mr. D. B. Smith, of Toledo, and Hon. H. W. Seymour, of

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., took part in the discussion, the general impression being that it was not practicable to make a waterway for ships out of the Erie canal.

At the afternoon session a number of short speeches were made by some of the prominent delegates. The Committee on Resolutions then made its report through its chairman, Mr. L. E. Cooley. The resolutions adopted by the convention are as follows:

Recognizing the supreme utility of deep waterways through the great lakes and thence to the sea, and reaffirming in full the platform adopted at the organizing convention held at Toronto in 1894, the International Deep Waterways Association, in first convention assembled, declares as follows:

1. That the public welfare demands the deepest practicable channels between the several lakes and to the seaboard to enable vessels of the most economical type to pass between lake ports, or between the lakes and the seaboard or to foreign waters, without the necessity of trans-shipment.

2. That the said requirements call for a least depth of twenty-one feet in all channels and the building of all permanent structures for a navigable depth of twenty-six feet or more in order that the water courses may be progressively and economically deepened to the ultimate necessities of traffic.

3. That the prompt action of the Congress of the United States and the government of the Dominion of Canada providing for a joint commission to investigate and report upon the establishment and maintenance of deep water between the great lakes and the sea, conformably to the resolution adopted at Toronto in 1894, is a matter for congratulation, and that in view of the extended scope and great importance of the subjects to be examined by the said commission, this convention urges that the most liberal provision be made for the necessary expenses.

4. That the broadening of the channels through the connecting shallows between Lakes Erie and Huron and Lakes Huron and Superior, as recommended by lake carriers, is urgently demanded by the interests of commerce and is in line with the progressive development of a great trunk water route.

5. That the international interest in the great fresh water seas of the American continent and in the ship routes joining them to the ocean is recognized and that the use of their waters and the control of their levels are proper subjects for international regulations.

6. That pending the development of the best deep channel or channels to the ocean, the promised early completion by the Canadian government of the St. Lawrence canals, if possible with lengthened locks, will result in marked benefit to international commerce and to the producers of the interior; likewise, that the movement in the State of New York toward lessening the cost of transportation to tide water by improving the Erie canal, which must have a permanent value, is noted with satisfaction by this convention.

7. That with respect to the several resolutions offered concerning local canal projects all enterprises designed to extend marine commerce through lateral routes tributary to the great lakes system are to be encouraged.

That this convention calls special and renewed attention to the desirability of establishing a permanent international court as set forth in the organizing convention in Toronto in 1894.

The place and time of holding the next meeting were referred to the Executive Board.

THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Congress of the National Prison Association for the year 1895 met in Denver from September 14 to September 18. The first session was held on the evening of Saturday, September 14; the Hon. Charles D. Hayt, Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, presided. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Governor, Hon. Albert W. McIntire, and the Mayor of Denver, Hon. Thomas A. McMurray. The President of the Association, General R. Brinkerhoff, then delivered the annual address.

On Sunday morning, September 15, Rev. William F. Slocum, D. D., President of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, delivered the annual sermon before the congress. His subject was, "The Element of Justice in Charity." On account of the absence of both the Rev. Fred. H. Wines and Miss Jane Addams, their papers on "The Methods for the Prevention of Crime" were not presented to the congress at the Sunday evening session. This session was devoted to short addresses by a number of prison chaplains, including the Rev. Dr. Hickox, of Michigan, Chaplain Albert, of Minnesota, and Chaplain Bradshaw, of Pennsylvania.

On Monday morning, September 16, the Wardens' Association held its meeting. Colonel R. S. Allen, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., read the first paper; his subject was, "The State Account System of the Employment of Convicts in the Penitentiary." This was followed by a paper on "The Parole System in the Penitentiary," read by the Rev. Henry Wolfer, Warden of the State Prison at Stillwater, Minn. In the absence of Hon. Warren F. Spalding, of Boston, his paper on "The State Prison Parole" was read by a colleague. The paper by Major R. W. McClaughy, entitled "An Interview with M. Bertillon," which was on the program for this session, was not presented to the congress. In place of this Mr. J. S. Appel, of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Corrections, told of the unsuccessful efforts made to pass an indeterminate sentence bill through the last session of the Legislature.

The Chaplains' Association met on Monday afternoon, when the following program was carried out:

Annual address by the President, Rev. GEORGE H. HICKOX, D. D., Chaplain Michigan State Prison, Jackson, Mich., on "The Responsibility of the Chaplain."

A paper by Rev. J. H. ALBERT, Chaplain of the State Prison, Stillwater Minn., on "Barriers Against Crime."

An address by the Secretary of the Chaplains' Association, Rev. WILLIAM J. BATT, Concord Junction, Mass., on "A Few Prison Problems."

General discussion of the papers.

The paper by Professor Amos G. Warner, on "Politics and Crime," was read at the Monday evening session by Mr. John W. Dryden, of

Kearney, Neb. It created a considerable sensation, by reason of the fearless manner in which the question of blackmail by the police was discussed.

The sessions on Tuesday morning and afternoon, September 17, were devoted to miscellaneous business and hearing reports of the standing committees on Prison Discipline, on Discharged Prisoners, and on Prevention and Reformatory Work. In the evening, Rev. J. H. Crooker, of Helena, Mont., delivered an address on "The Ethical Aspect of Crime."

Wednesday, September 18, the last day of the congress, was devoted to hearing committee reports in the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening, Mr. Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory, delivered an address.

The question as to the place of meeting in 1896 was left to the decision of the Executive Committee. Grand Rapids, Mich., seemed to find the most favor.

VACATION COURSES IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

There is no better evidence of the growing popular interest in economic and political subjects than the attention given to them in the programs of the various schools, conventions and meetings which have become such a characteristic feature of American summer life. The number of associations devoted to the study and investigation of the important problems of our social and political life, has become very large and their meetings very frequent. The gatherings of such associations, however, are attended chiefly by persons who make more or less of a profession of either the science or art of the respective subjects; they do not, of course, furnish an adequate index of the public or popular interest in such questions. The fact, however, of such an interest is proven by the large number of classes and clubs formed in the various communities for the study of some one or another of the great questions of theory or practice which vex our modern society, and the students belonging to these classes or groups find it necessary at some time in the year, if possible, to meet with other like-minded persons for a longer or shorter session of serious study of such problems under the direction of experts. Thus, the various associations or institutions which provide for summer meetings, find it necessary to increase steadily the share of attention given to the subjects under discussion.

Such an institution as Chicago University, which undertakes to carry on its regular educational work through four quarters in the year, provides, of course, opportunities for the study of economics

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and politics during the three summer months in the same generous way as during the other three-quarters of the year. The various Chautauqua assemblies, now held in so many different States, find it necessary to make special and liberal provision for lectures and courses in this department, and a full report of the work which they are doing can be found in the official publications of that group of organizations.

In addition to these facilities for the pursuit of such subjects during the vacation, there were in the summer of 1895 three notable centres for such study, namely, the University Extension Summer Meeting at Oxford, England; the corresponding American meeting at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass.

Vacation Courses in Economics and Politics at Oxford.

The following statement of courses in Economics and Politics, given at Oxford during the University Extension Summer Meeting, has been furnished by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, secretary to the delegates :

LECTURER.	NAME OF COURSE.	NO. OF LEC- TURES.	AVER- AGE NO. OF STU- DENTS.
Graham Wallas	English Towns in 18th Century	3	450
Rev. T. W. Fowle	The Poor Law in 18th Century	3	185-200
L. L. Price	Adam Smith	1	250
Sir R. Pearce Edgcumbe	Currency	2	200
J. A. Hobson	*Economics	6	200

"No precise record of attendance is kept; the figures in the last column are, therefore, only approximately correct, but they serve to illustrate what is otherwise remarkable, the very great interest which is taken in the study of economics. Each year of late we have given to economics a more and more prominent place in our program of summer meeting studies, and each year our students, I think I may affirm with confidence, have shown themselves more and more eager to avail themselves of the lectures provided for them. The general idea underlying the arrangement of courses at the present summer meeting has been this: First, during the earlier portion of the meeting to lay a foundation of economic history in relation to the eighteenth century, and then, in the latter part, to follow this up by a course of more advanced lectures on the development of economic theory between Adam Smith's day and our own."

* Cost theory of value, theory of rent, wages, capital and interest, division of labor, free trade, wealth.

The London School of Economics and Political Science, an account of which was given in the September number of the ANNALS,* proposes to organize a similar series of vacation studies for next year in London.

Vacation Courses in Economics and Politics at Philadelphia.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching recognized from the very first inception of its work, that as the education of the citizen was perhaps as good a formulation of the general idea underlying the extension movement as could be made, so in its work special facilities should be provided for the study of economics and politics.

Its first President, Professor Edmund J. James, was known for his interest in the better training of our citizens in such subjects. One of the first staff lectureships established by the society was that in Economics, filled by the appointment of Dr. Edward T. Devine, who subsequently became Secretary of the Society. The growing recognition on the part of the Society that its work must, to a large extent, consist of efforts to broaden and deepen the conception of the education of the citizen, was seen in the conversion of its official publications entitled, *The University Extension Magazine*, and *The University Extension Bulletin*, into a periodical entitled *The Citizen*.

When the society found it necessary to organize a Summer Meeting, it made liberal provision from the very beginning for the new subjects of study, and the session which was held during July at the University of Pennsylvania, gave special emphasis to the work in Civics and Politics.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, gave a course of five lectures on "The Constitutional Government of the United States;" Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, a course of five lectures on "Politics in the Modern Democracy;" Professor Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan, a course of five lectures on "Relation of the State to Industrial Society."

Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a course of ten lectures on "The American Citizen: His Privileges and Immunities;" Dr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia *Press*, two lectures on "Political Parties;" Professor Albert B. Hart, of Harvard University, three lectures on "American Politics;" Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale University, two lectures on "Militarism" and "Industrialism."

* ANNALS, September, 1895. Pp. 87-93.

Dr. Albert A. Bird, Staff Lecturer to the University Extension Society, gave five lectures on "The Municipal Government of Philadelphia;" Professor E. R. L. Gould, of Chicago University, three lectures on "Social Problems of Cities;" Professor William Bayard Hale, of Middleboro, Mass., five lectures on "Social Ideas and Social Realities;" Professor Roland P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, two lectures on "The Relation of the State to Crime;" Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, four lectures on "Social Reform."

Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, gave two lectures on "Municipal Reform Associations;" Colonel A. K. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, one lecture on "Abraham Lincoln as a Statesman;" Professor Bernadotte Perrin, of Yale University, a course of five lectures on "Greek Statesmen;" Professor William A. Hammond, of Cornell University, two lectures on "Plato and Aristotle as Political Thinkers," and Professor William A. Lamberton, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Greek Conception of Man, Political." It will be seen that this program was not only an unusually rich one, but that it was well thought out, the various parts being carefully considered.

Vacation Courses in Economics and Politics at Plymouth, Mass.

The School of Applied Ethics, which held its fifth session from July 7 to August 9, 1895, at Plymouth, Mass., has given from the very beginning a liberal share of attention to economic and social topics. We are indebted to Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, and Dean of the school, and to Mr. S. Burns Weston, Secretary and Treasurer, for the data of the following notice:

The leading feature was a treatment from three different points of view of the functions of government so far as they are determined by industrial considerations. Professor John B. Clark, of Columbia College; Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; and Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, represented the three different points of view. Professor Clark gave a course of five lectures on "The Relation of Economics and Politics;" Professor Adams, a course of similar length on "The Relation of Government to Industry," and another of four lectures on "Taxation: Its Political, Industrial and Social Significance;" Professor Jenks three lectures on "The Comparative Study of Industrial Legislation." Professor E. R. L. Gould, of Chicago University, gave five lectures on "Industrial Labor in Europe and the United States;" Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, three lectures on "Economic Terms."

One day was devoted to a labor conference, in which Mr.

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MacNeil and Mr. Carlton, of Boston; Mr. King, of New York; Mr. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and others took part. The views expressed were conservative, earnest and hopeful.

Professor Felix Adler gave a course of six lectures on "The Ethical Aspect of Some Labor Problems;" Mr. F. J. Stimson, of Boston, four lectures on "The Growth and Tendency of the Law upon Labor Questions;" Mr. W. L. Sheldon, of St. Louis, two lectures on "Social Reform;" Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Boston, three lectures on "The Referendum in Europe and the United States;" Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, on "The Relation of State and Church."

The number of men in attendance was considerably larger this year than ever before. They consisted chiefly of clergymen, college instructors, teachers, graduate students, lawyers, physicians and journalists.